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MONTANA
EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE TRENDS

Research & Analysis Bureau • Department of Labor & Industry • 3rd Quarter 2000 • Vol. 30, No. 3

Unemployment insurance data is yielding new information about Montana's workers

by Bob Liffring, Statistician, Research and Analysis Bureau

Unemployment insurance (UI) data traditionally used to determine worker eligibility for UI benefits is now being used to gain valuable new information about workers in Montana's labor force.

Employment and wage information provided by employers covered by unemployment insurance in Montana has traditionally been used to determine UI taxes owed by employers, worker eligibility for unemployment benefits, specific industry jobs by county and statewide, and industry total and annual wages. Because of new Workforce Investment Act requirements, however, UI records will soon be used to evaluate the effectiveness of Montana's training and education programs. Additional analysis will help bring a better understanding of what's happening in Montana's economy.

A look at the labor dynamics of 2 industries in Montana

Research by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau has already yielded useful information about workers changing jobs within and between industries—and what wages they make. A study of 2 of Montana's largest industries—*eating and drinking places* and *health services*—has found many interesting dynamics taking place within those industries. For instance, the *eating and drinking places* industry (primarily restaurants) serves as a major job source of newcomers to the Montana labor force. People working in this industry are among the lowest paid in the state, but tend to find higher-paying jobs in other industries after a short while.

Workers in the *health services* industry, on the other hand, seem to be better paid, and tend to stay with their

(Continued on next page)

Economic highlights and employment outlook

Montana's **Civilian Labor Force** averaged 488,100 persons (16 years and older) the 3rd quarter of 2000—up 4,600 over the quarter, and up 7,900 over the year.

Employment

The number of Montanans **employed** during the quarter averaged 467,300—up 6,100 over the quarter, and up 8,000 over the year.

Unemployment

The number of Montanans **unemployed** during the quarter averaged 20,800—down 1,500 over the quarter, and down about 100 over the year.

Montana's **average unemployment rate** for the quarter was 4.3 percent—down 0.3 percent from 2nd quarter 2000, and staying the same rate as 3rd quarter 1999.

(See quarterly employment trends table and jobs by industry on page 6)

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original employer and within the *health services* industry. Those who stay in *health services* are rewarded by wage increases over time, while those who change jobs and industries appear to be lower skilled because they end up making less. Higher wages may be one of the reasons that the *health services* industry attracts relatively low-paid workers from other industries.

Background for this research

Unemployment insurance records of individuals who were working in July 1997 (3rd quarter 1997) and again in September 1999 (3rd quarter 1999) provided the basis for this initial study. When primary job information from 3rd quarter 1997 UI records was compared to 3rd quarter 1999 information, it was possible to study the underlining labor force dynamics. In other words, we could follow those workers over time and find:

- Were they working for the same employer?
- Were they working for a different employer?
- Were they no longer working in a job covered by UI?
- If they changed jobs, were the new jobs in the same industry or in a different industry?
- And, most importantly, what changes in wages did they experience in the 2 years of the study?

Also, by linking wage records with a business directory database, we were able to get an indication of whether or not skills learned in one industry might help workers move to jobs in another industry.

Because 15 percent of the workers in the study were multiple job workers, only information about the job for which a worker received the most pay (considered to be the primary job) was used.

It should also be noted that some primary jobs are part time, and many workers in those jobs (such as students, parents with young children, etc.) make low annual wages. A detailed examination of part-time workers and jobs, however, is not possible at this time because UI wage records do not contain any indicator of the number of hours worked. In addition, we cannot look at such basic worker characteristics as age, sex, and race and their impact on Montana wages because the necessary linkages with other databases have not yet been established.

Two other things to keep in mind: 1) While most Montana workers are covered by unemployment insurance, about 1-quarter are not. (*For an explanation of which workers are generally not covered by unemployment insurance, see explanatory note at the end of this article on page 5.)* 2) As is always the case when using UI records, employer and employee information is kept strictly confidential.

The eating and drinking places industry

Part of the retail trade sector, the *eating and drinking places* industry is made up of restaurants, bars, cafes, drive-in and carry-out restaurants, fast-food restaurants, institutional food services, etc. About 90 percent of the industry's jobs are in service occupations: 22 percent are waiters and waitresses, 20 percent fast-food workers, 9 percent bartenders, 7 percent cooks and 5 percent supervisors.

Many of these jobs serve as entry into Montana's labor market—and many are part time. In fact, the *eating and drinking places* industry has a reputation for having more part-time workers than any other industry. If the number of secondary jobs (that is, not primary jobs) found in the industry can be used as a rough indicator of part-time work, then one finds that over 15 percent of the secondary jobs in Montana during 3rd quarter 1997 were in this industry.

MONTANA
EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE TRENDS

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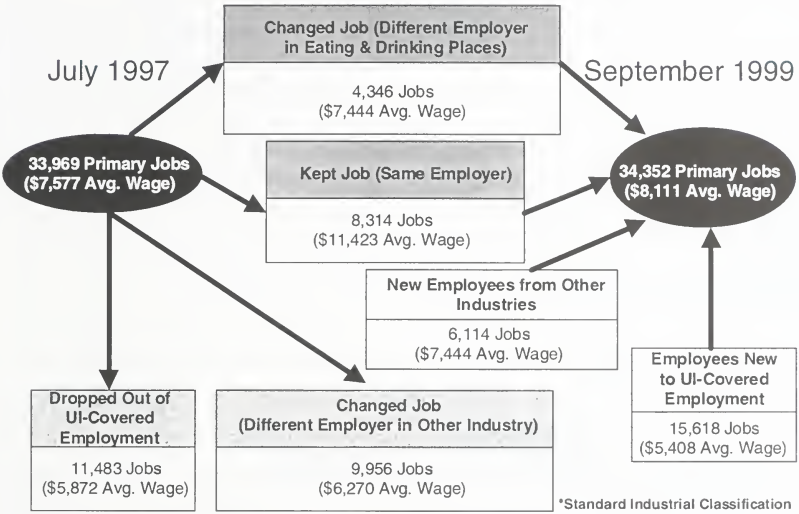
Eating & Drinking Places - SIC* 58

(Workers with Primary Jobs Covered by Unemployment Insurance)


July 1997
September 1999
33,969 Primary Jobs ($7,577 Avg. Wage)
Changed Job (Different Employer in Eating & Drinking Places)
4,346 Jobs ($7,444 Avg. Wage)
Kept Job (Same Employer)
8,314 Jobs ($11,423 Avg. Wage)
34,352 Primary Jobs ($8,111 Avg. Wage)
New Employees from Other Industries
6,114 Jobs ($7,444 Avg. Wage)
Employees New to UI-Covered Employment
15,618 Jobs ($5,408 Avg. Wage)
Dropped Out of UI-Covered Employment
11,483 Jobs ($5,872 Avg. Wage)
Changed Job (Different Employer in Other Industry)
9,956 Jobs ($6,270 Avg. Wage)
*Standard Industrial Classification

Going along with the part-time job climate in this industry, pay is very low. In 1997, this industry ranked dead last in pay among 83 industries in Montana. At that time, the average annual pay for eating and drinking place workers was $7,500. By 1999, it had increased to just over $8,000.

During the 3rd quarter of 1997, a total of 33,969 people held a primary job in *eating and drinking places*. By September 1999, the number had increased to 34,352. But over 21,000 of 1997 employees were no longer working in *eating and drinking places* in 1999—resulting in about a 64-percent job turnover in 2 years. Although the industry was growing, it experienced a net loss of experienced workers in those 2 years.

Moving into those jobs was a major influx of new workers. According to UI records, 15,600 workers who did not show up in 3rd quarter 1997 UI records were working in the *eating and drinking places* industry in 3rd quarter 1999. They accounted for almost half (45 percent) of *eating and drinking places* workers in 1999.

Of those who were working in *eating and drinking places* in 3rd quarter 1997 and who changed jobs, a little over half had no UI wage records for 3rd quarter 1999. This means they dropped out of the labor force, moved out of state, got jobs not covered by UI, or started their own businesses. The other half found jobs in other industries in Montana, and, as a result, increased their annual average wage by almost $4,000.

About a third of those working in the *eating and drinking places* industry in 1997 were still working in the industry 2 years later. Those working for the same employer in 1999 saw their wages increase about $1,500 in those 2 years. Those who found other jobs at other *eating and drinking* establishments realized the same average wage increase. Whether they stayed with the same employer or they changed employers didn't seem to

make a difference in the wages they received.

These statistics seem to indicate that *eating and drinking places* jobs are a training ground for entry into the labor market. That is, many workers' first jobs are likely to be in this industry. Because of low pay and other influences, however, workers tend to use skills learned in those starter jobs to find better-paying jobs in other industries fairly quickly.

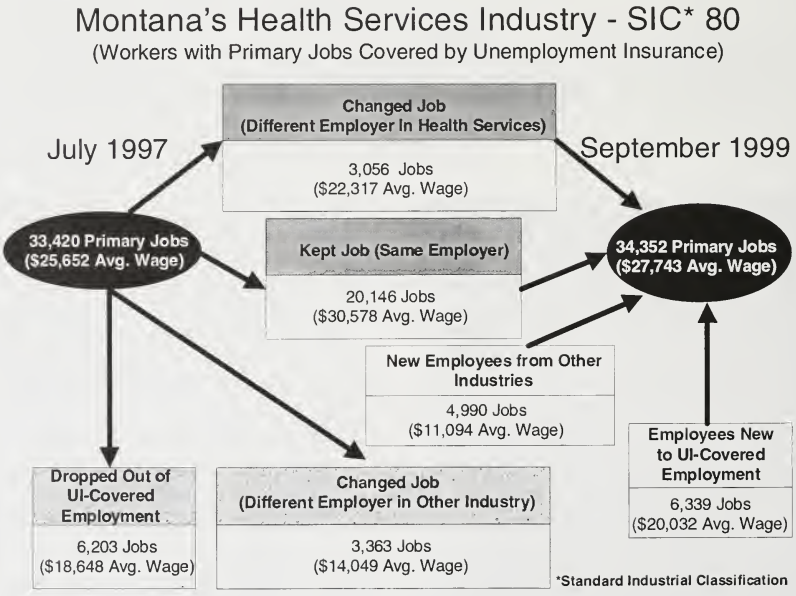
The health services industry

The *health services* industry is part of the services sector. It includes hospitals, doctors' and dentists' offices, medical clinics, nursing care facilities, offices of other health practitioners (chiropractors, optometrists, podiatrists) home health care services, medical and dental laboratories, etc.

Unlike the *eating and drinking places* industry, the *health services* industry is characterized by the employment of a large number of highly-skilled professionals who have attained a higher than average level of education and make respectable wages. The industry ranked 28th in pay among 83 industries in Montana in 1997.

Although 45 percent of health service workers are professionals, paraprofessionals or technicians, the industry also has many lower-skilled workers: 19 percent can be classified as clerical workers, 18 percent as health aides and assistants, 5 percent as cleaners and 4 percent as building service workers.

Montana's *health services* industry is growing both in terms of workers and wages. During 3rd quarter 1997, 33,420 people held their primary job in the *health services* industry with annual average pay averaging $25,642 per person. In 1999 there were 34,652 people making annual average pay of $27,753.


Montana's Health Services Industry - SIC* 80
(Workers with Primary Jobs Covered by Unemployment Insurance)
July 1997
September 1999
33,420 Primary Jobs ($25,652 Avg. Wage)
Changed Job (Different Employer In Health Services)
3,056 Jobs ($22,317 Avg. Wage)
Kept Job (Same Employer)
20,146 Jobs ($30,578 Avg. Wage)
34,352 Primary Jobs ($27,743 Avg. Wage)
New Employees from Other Industries
4,990 Jobs ($11,094 Avg. Wage)
Employees New to UI-Covered Employment
6,339 Jobs ($20,032 Avg. Wage)
Dropped Out of UI-Covered Employment
6,203 Jobs ($18,648 Avg. Wage)
Changed Job (Different Employer in Other Industry)
3,363 Jobs ($14,049 Avg. Wage)
*Standard Industrial Classification

It also appears that the *health services* industry employs relatively few part-time workers. Again, using the number of secondary jobs (that is, not primary jobs) as a rough indicator of part-time work, only about 6 percent of secondary jobs in Montana during 3rd quarter 1997 were in the *health services* industry.

So what happened to 1997 *health services* workers after 2 years? Of those originally employed in *health services* in the 3rd quarter of 1997, roughly 40 percent were no longer there in 1999. This job turnover rate was about average for all industries across Montana.

Of the workers changing jobs, about half did not have UI wage records in 3rd quarter 1999. About a quarter of them found other jobs in *health services*, and another quarter found primary jobs in other industries.

The workers who stayed with the same *health services* employers were more highly paid than the other workers. Because of their higher wage levels, they probably had more professionals in their group. In 1997, they were making an average of $30,500 per year. In 1999, their average wages were roughly 10 percent higher at $33,500.

Those who switched to other jobs within the *health services* industry started out making less than those who stayed with their original employers, but still realized a 25-percent gain in average annual wages.

Nothing can be said about those who dropped out of UI-covered employment between 3rd quarter 1997 and 1999 other than they averaged about $18,500 per year at the beginning of the study period. It is not known whether those workers retired, died, moved out of state, started their own businesses, found jobs not covered by unemployment insurance, or just dropped out of Montana's labor force.

Those who opted to change to a primary job outside of *health services* appeared to be low-skilled workers because they made only $14,000 when they left, and were making about the same in their new job when their UI records were checked in 1999.

Moving into *health services* jobs were 4,990 people who had been working in other industries during 3rd quarter 1997 (many of whom came from the *eating and drinking places* industry) and another 6,300 workers for whom there were no UI records in 3rd quarter 1997.

Research explained in this article shows that workers in the *health services* industry are less likely to change jobs than those in *eating and drinking places*. Why is this so? Perhaps it's because they are better compensated. Maybe it's because of the mix of professional and nonprofessional skills workers have in *health services*. Perhaps professionals trained in health care are so specialized they have limited their ability to find work for comparable pay in other industries. Whatever the answers, further research will likely shed more light on the situation.

Please note: While the majority of civilian workers in Montana are covered by unemployment insurance, about 1-quarter are not. The most common exclusions include self-employed individuals; railroad employees; elected public officials; church clergy; most agricultural workers; unpaid family workers; and real estate, insurance and securities salespeople paid solely by commission. ■

Additional economic information will be available soon for Billings and Missoula MSAs

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has approved and funded the collection and reporting of additional employment data for 2 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) in Montana.

Beginning in January 2001, nonagricultural wage and salary employment by selected industries will be available for the Billings (Yellowstone County) and Missoula (Missoula County) MSAs.

The additional information will be very valuable for targeting economic development on a local level.

The information presented will be similar to what is now done for statewide reporting. Production workers hours and earnings will be added at a later date.

(A single-county MSA is determined by the Office of Budget and Program Planning and must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more. Single-county MSAs are named after their central cities.) ■

Quarterly Employment Trends

Quarter	Montana Civilian Labor Force*	MONTANA Montanans Employed	Montanans Unemployed	Unemployment Rate (Montana)	UNITED STATES Unemployment Rate (U.S.)
2000 - 3rd	488,100	467,300	20,800	4.3%	4.1%
2000 - 2nd	483,500	461,200	22,300	4.6%	3.9%
2000 - 1st	474,500	446,500	28,000	5.9%	4.4%
1999 - 4th	472,700	449,600	23,100	4.9%	3.8%
1999 - 3rd	480,200	459,300	20,900	4.3%	4.2%

*Rounded Civilian Labor Force Numbers, 2000 Benchmark (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Wage and salary jobs by industry sectors

(NOTE: Numbers may not total due to rounding.)

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Montana averaged 397,100 jobs for 3rd quarter 2000—up 4,400 jobs over the quarter, and up 9,700 jobs over the year.

MINING averaged 4,900 jobs—down about 200 jobs over the quarter, and down about 400 over the year, mostly in **metal mining**.

CONSTRUCTION averaged 22,900 jobs—up over the quarter by about 1,800 jobs, and up over the year by about 1,000 jobs. Over the quarter, **heavy construction** was up about 700 jobs, and **general building contractors** and **special trades** were each up about 600. Over the year, heavy construction and special trades were each up about 400 jobs, while general building contractors was up about 300.

MANUFACTURING averaged 25,000 jobs—up about 600 jobs over the quarter and staying about the same over the year. **Logging** jobs were up about 300 over the quarter, but **lumber and wood products** was down about 600 jobs over the year.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES (TCU) averaged 22,600 jobs—staying the same as the previous quarter and up about 600 jobs over the year, with about 400 of them in **transportation**.

TRADE averaged 106,200 jobs—up about 3,200 jobs over the quarter, and up about 1,800 jobs over the year. The biggest job gains over the quarter came in **eating & drinking places**, which was up about 2,000 jobs. The biggest job gains over the year came in eating and drinking places and **department stores**.

FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE (FIRE) averaged 18,200 jobs for the quarter—up about 300 over the quarter, and up about 500 jobs over the year, mostly in **depository institutions**.

SERVICES averaged 120,800 jobs—up about 3,800 jobs over the quarter, and up about 4,200 jobs over the year. The largest over-the-quarter increases came in **hotels and other lodging places** (up about 2,100 jobs) **amusement, including movies** (up about 900 jobs) and **business services** (up about 700 jobs). The largest over-the-year increases came in business services, **hospitals, social services, membership organizations,** and **engineering and management services**.

TOTAL GOVERNMENT averaged 76,500 jobs—down about 5,200 over the quarter primarily due to public education's summer break, and up about 2,100 jobs over the year due in large part to the wildfire fighting season.

Average hours and earnings

Average hourly earnings for production workers averaged $11.79 for 3rd quarter 2000—up 3 cents over the quarter and up 20 cents over the year.

Average weekly hours averaged 32.9—up 6-tenths of an hour over the quarter, but down 3-tenths of an hour over the year.

Average weekly earnings averaged $387.89—up $8.04 over the quarter, and up $3.10 over the year. ■

Industry news from around the state

(Gathered primarily from state newspaper reports)

Agriculture

⇨**Montana's total hay crop** for 2000 is estimated by the Montana Agricultural Statistics Service to be down 49 percent from 1999 because of drought conditions. Total production of alfalfa hay is estimated to be down 52 percent.

⇨**A Florida-based Internet company** called eMerge Interactive Inc. has acquired the video auction part of Billings Livestock, the oldest continuously operated cattle auction in Montana. e-merge runs its cattle markets out of a website called CattleinfoNet.com.

Mining

⇨**About 100 Montana Resources Inc.** maintenance and operations employees have been called back to work as the Butte mine begins initial work at reopening the copper operation temporarily shut down in late June due to high electricity costs. A mine spokesperson says the mine won't go into full operation until acceptable power prices and mine restart money are secured. At full operation, the mine employs about 350 people.

⇨**Montana Power Co.** is selling its 3 coal operating businesses to Westmoreland Coal Co. They include Western Energy Co., which owns and operates the Rosebud Mine near Colstrip; Northwestern Resources Co., which owns and operates the Jewett Mine in central Texas; and Western SynCoal, which operates a coal-enhancement demonstration plant at the Rosebud Mine.

⇨**Montana Power Co.** is selling its nonregulated oil and gas business unit to Pan Canadian Petroleum Limited, a petroleum giant based in Calgary, Alberta.

⇨**Westmoreland Coal Co.** has agreed to purchase Knife River's coal operations. Knife River is a subsidiary of MDU Resources Group, Inc. headquartered in Bismarck, N.D. Included in the agreement are coal mines in North Dakota and near Savage, Mont.—plus coal sales contracts.

Construction

⇨**Work has started on a $28 million** expansion and remodeling project at Kalispell Regional Medical Center that is anticipated to take about 4 years. Existing patient wings will be replaced, infrastructure overhauled, surgery space remodeled, and new lab and outpatient services constructed.

⇨**A new medical clinic** is under construction in Billings, where St. Vincent Hospital and Health Center plans to establish 2 primary care clinics.

⇨**Construction has started** on a 40-bed prerelease center in Helena.

Manufacturing

⇨**Timbered land closures** due to late summer wildfires kept loggers off their jobs for a period of time in western Montana.

⇨**Owens & Hurst Lumber Co.** has laid off about 60 workers—60 percent of its workforce—at its Eureka mill. A company spokesperson says the mill's future depends on gaining access to fire-killed logs.

⇨**American Timber** has closed down near Olney. About 145 workers were affected. However, the company's composting plant, which produces Glacier Gold brand compost, will continue to operate "for the foreseeable future," according to a spokesperson.

⇨**Pasta Montana** has announced plans to build a 45,000-square-foot addition to its pasta manufacturing plant in Great Falls, enabling the company to expand on exports to other countries and to explore more product designs for the North American market. The expansion will create at least 15 more jobs at the plant, according to a company spokesperson.

⇨**Columbia Falls Aluminum Co.** has curtailed production by 20 percent in order to position the plant to operate with less power in reaction to rising power costs. A spokesperson says worker layoffs are not anticipated this year, but might occur in 2001.

⇨**Plum Creek Timber Co.** has announced plans to merge with The Timber Co., which is a separate operating group of Georgia Pacific Co.

⇨**Pinkuni Industries** steel fabrication company in Browning has branched into the modular home building business. With financial help from the federal department of Housing and Urban Development, the company is building steel-frame modular homes to customer specifications. A 1,250-square-foot home will sell for about $75,000. Owned and operated by the Blackfeet Tribe, the company is targeting buyers across the western United States, including those who live on Indian reservations. About 35-45 workers will be employed year-round at the modular home plant.

⇨**Brodin Landing Nets** has announced plans to move the manufacture of its fishermen's landing nets from Logan to Costa Rica.

⇨**After being sold** to Landmark Guidebooks, Inc. of Norfolk, Va. in 1997, Falcon Publishing in Helena has been sold again, this time to Globe Pequot Press, based in Guilford, Conn. A Falcon spokesperson says it's not known how many of Falcon's 75 jobs will remain in Helena.

⇨**Ennis is now home** to a manufacturer of airplane kits. Avid Aircraft's new owners purchased the Caldwell, Idaho company in 1999 and moved it to a large greenhouse north of Ennis that once housed a commercial rose growing operation. About 10 employees are kept busy building several models of plane kits that retail for about $11,500 to $21,500.

Transportation, Communications & Utilities

⇨**Montana Power Co.** is selling its independent power business to Maryland-based BBI Power Corporation. It is selling its utility business to NorthWestern Corporation, based in Sioux Falls, S.D. (It sold its electric power plants to PP & L Resources, based in Allentown, Pa., in 1999.)

⇨**Touch America** has completed its acquisition of Qwest Communications' long-distance business within the 14-state region served by U S WEST before it merged with Qwest.

Finance, Insurance & Real Estate

⇨**Glacier Bancorp Inc.** has agreed to buy WesterFed Financial Corp., the holding company for 27 Western Security Bank offices across Montana. Glacier has also bought 7 branch bank offices located in Idaho and Utah from Wells Fargo & Co. and First Security Corp.

⇨**InterMountain Bancorp** of Bozeman has announced plans to acquire First State Bank of Fort Benton and the Fort Benton Insurance Agency.

⇨**Stockman Bank** has reached an agreement with Marquette Financial Companies to acquire Marquette Bank Montana, with offices in Conrad and Cut Bank. When the acquisition is complete, there will be 14 full-service Stockman Bank locations in Montana.

⇨**First Security Bank of Havre** has changed its name to Independence Bank after acquiring branch bank offices in Glasgow, Malta, Poplar and Scobey.

Trade

⇨**KMart Corp.** has announced it will close its store in Miles City and one of its 2 stores in Great Falls. About 90 employees will be affected. The stores are 2 of 72 KMart stores being closed nationally.

⇨**Old Navy** has opened a store in the Bozeman area at Bridger Peaks Town Center.

⇨**A Michaels craft store** is opening in Great Falls Marketplace in the spring. The store will employ 15 to 20 people.

⇨**Smith's Food and Drug Centers, Inc.** has announced it is closing its store in Missoula and one of its 2 stores in Butte. About 95 employees are affected.

⇨**Flying J Inc.** has announced the closure of its station in Miles City that includes a gas station, convenience store and restaurant. About 25 employees are affected.

⇨**Furniture retailer Heilig-Meyers Co.** has filed for bankruptcy and announced the closure of about 300 of its stores nationwide. Included on the closure list are stores in Billings and Missoula.

⇨**Quality Stores Inc.** has announced the closure of its Country General store in Glendive. About 20 employees are affected.

⇨**Stage Stores, Inc.** has announced the closure of its store in Butte, but says its Lewistown store will remain in business.

⇨**After Malta's only department store closed** in 1998, area residents formed a corporation, issued stocks, bought shares and opened their own department store named Family Matters.

⇨**A group** of regional American Indian artists has created a Missoula cooperative. Organizers hope Counting Coup gallery will become a national showcase for Northern Plains Indian art.

Services

⇨**Stream International** has hired 200 temporary workers at its Kalispell call center to handle holiday eToys.com customer calls. The temporary jobs will last 3-12 weeks. The call center employs about 500 people year-round.

⇨**A North Dakota telemarketing company** is opening a telephone call center in Havre's Holiday Village Shopping Center that will initially employ 75 people. Advantage Line Inc. already has call centers in Billings and Glendive. Call center workers will answer product questions, handle catalog orders, book reservations, etc. for customers of Advantage Line clients.

⇨**Teleperformance USA Bozeman** closed its call center in Bozeman suddenly in July with no advance warning to the center's 60 employees, who sold products and services and conducted political surveys.

⇨**Glacier Park, Inc.** has opened a central reservations center in Kalispell. About 14 workers will handle reservations year-round for Glacier park hotels operated by the park concessionaire.

⇨**Carmike Cinemas Inc.** has filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection. The national movie-theater chain operates 15 theaters in Montana.

⇨**St. James Community Hospital** in Butte has changed its name to St. James Healthcare. ■

Information used in the preceding industry briefs was gathered primarily from state newspaper reports.

TABLE 1-A
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

00 BMK
September 2000 (P)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
U.S. (In thousands)	**140,357**	**135,033**	**5,324**	**3.8%**
MONTANA	481,122	461,500	19,622	4 1%
YELLOWSTONE	72,000	69,763	2,237	3 1%
CASCADE	37,020	35,416	1,604	4 3%
MISSOULA	57,270	55,719	1,551	2 7%
BEAVERHEAD	4,881	4,715	166	3 4%
BIG HORN	6,562	5,409	1,153	17.6%
BLAINE	2,847	2,718	129	4 5%
BROADWATER	2,183	2,085	98	4 5%
CARBON	4,772	4,563	209	4.4%
CARTER	1,132	1,124	8	0.7%
CHOUTEAU	2,946	2,880	66	2 2%
CUSTER	6,424	6,235	189	2.9%
DANIELS	1,346	1,313	33	2.5%
DAWSON	5,399	5,288	111	2.1%
DEER LODGE	3,808	3,558	250	6 6%
FALLON	1,547	1,512	35	2.3%
FERGUS	6,605	6,272	333	5.0%
FLATHEAD	38,907	37,068	1,839	4 7%
GALLATIN	43,533	42,645	888	2.0%
GARFIELD	1,150	1,115	35	3.0%
GLACIER	5,572	5,040	532	9.5%
GOLDEN VALLEY	583	555	28	4 8%
GRANITE	1,198	1,117	81	6 8%
HILL	9,613	9,230	383	4 0%
JEFFERSON	5,006	4,815	191	3.8%
JUDITH BASIN	1,250	1,220	30	2.4%
LAKE	12,691	11,977	714	5 6%
LEWIS & CLARK	27,795	26,796	999	3.6%
LIBERTY	1,249	1,211	38	3 0%
LINCOLN	6,789	6,209	580	8 5%
MCCONE	1,310	1,287	23	1 8%
MADISON	4,361	4,242	119	2.7%
MEAGHER	1,181	1,098	83	7.0%
MINERAL	1,775	1,662	113	6 4%
MUSSELSHELL	1,821	1,735	86	4 7%
PARK	11,144	10,703	441	4 0%
PETROLEUM	431	421	10	2 3%
PHILLIPS	2,382	2,316	66	2 8%
PONDERA	3,468	3,317	151	4 4%
POWDER RIVER	1,280	1,255	25	2 0%
POWELL	2,481	2,375	106	4 3%
PRAIRIE	730	707	23	3 2%
RAVALLI	18,509	17,697	812	4 4%
RICHLAND	5,713	5,431	282	4 9%
ROOSEVELT	4,200	3,870	330	7 9%
ROSEBUD	4,564	4,314	250	5 5%
SANDERS	4,495	4,250	245	5 5%
SHERIDAN	2,099	2,031	68	3 2%
SILVER BOW	16,346	15,171	1,175	7 2%
STILLWATER	5,138	4,898	240	4 7%
SWEET GRASS	2,022	1,969	53	2.6%
TETON	3,700	3,576	124	3.4%
TOOLE	3,190	3,102	88	2 8%
TREASURE	552	534	18	3 3%
VALLEY	4,186	4,075	111	2.7%
WHEATLAND	1,371	1,318	53	3 9%
WIBAUX	597	579	18	3 0%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	32,801	31,611	1,190	3 6%

SOURCE: LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (LAUS) DATA SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION

TABLE 1-B
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

00 BMK
August 2000 (R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
U.S. (In thousands)	**141,425**	**135,601**	**5,824**	**4.1%**
MONTANA	489,805	469,424	20,381	4 2%
YELLOWSTONE	74,823	72,217	2,606	3 5%
CASCADE	37,829	36,162	1,667	4 4%
MISSOULA	57,366	55,799	1,567	2 7%
BEAVERHEAD	5,201	5,030	171	3 3%
BIG HORN	6,563	5,439	1,124	17 1%
BLAINE	2,671	2,544	127	4 8%
BROADWATER	2,207	2,122	85	3 9%
CARBON	4,765	4,590	175	3 7%
CARTER	1,075	1,047	28	2 6%
CHOUTEAU	2,815	2,753	62	2 2%
CUSTER	6,448	6,240	208	3 2%
DANIELS	1,307	1,272	35	2 7%
DAWSON	5,297	5,170	127	2 4%
DEER LODGE	4,047	3,715	332	8 2%
FALLON	1,503	1,455	48	3 2%
FERGUS	6,527	6,259	268	4 1%
FLATHEAD	40,902	39,058	1,844	4 5%
GALLATIN	45,718	44,882	836	1 8%
GARFIELD	1,089	1,057	32	2 9%
GLACIER	5,675	5,022	653	11 5%
GOLDEN VALLEY	549	521	28	5 1%
GRANITE	1,253	1,154	99	7 9%
HILL	9,575	9,097	478	5 0%
JEFFERSON	5,125	4,917	208	4 1%
JUDITH BASIN	1,180	1,143	37	3 1%
LAKE	12,517	11,880	637	5 1%
LEWIS & CLARK	28,389	27,367	1,022	3 6%
LIBERTY	1,215	1,167	48	4 0%
LINCOLN	7,066	6,452	614	8 7%
MCCONE	1,239	1,218	21	1 7%
MADISON	4,357	4,253	104	2 4%
MEAGHER	1,139	1,084	55	4 8%
MINERAL	1,743	1,623	120	6 9%
MUSSELSHELL	1,718	1,612	106	6 2%
PARK	11,505	11,131	374	3 3%
PETROLEUM	392	383	9	2 3%
PHILLIPS	2,329	2,239	90	3 9%
PONDERA	3,383	3,221	162	4 8%
POWDER RIVER	1,274	1,251	23	1 8%
POWELL	2,463	2,378	85	3 5%
PRAIRIE	665	647	18	2 7%
RAVALLI	18,225	17,454	771	4 2%
RICHLAND	5,824	5,464	360	6 2%
ROOSEVELT	4,140	3,775	365	8 8%
ROSEBUD	4,771	4,464	307	6 4%
SANDERS	4,436	4,136	300	6 8%
SHERIDAN	2,141	2,083	58	2 7%
SILVER BOW	16,772	15,562	1,210	7 2%
STILLWATER	5,091	4,876	215	4 2%
SWEET GRASS	2,018	1,979	39	1 9%
TETON	3,543	3,437	106	3 0%
TOOLE	3,159	3,069	90	2 8%
TREASURE	523	498	25	4 8%
VALLEY	4,347	4,202	145	3 3%
WHEATLAND	1,318	1,281	37	2 8%
WIBAUX	586	570	16	2 7%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	33,514	32,284	1,230	3 7%

SOURCE: LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (LAUS) DATA SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION

TABLE 1-C
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

00 BMK
July 2000 (R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
U.S. (In thousands)	**142,101**	**136,097**	**6,004**	**4.2%**
MONTANA	493,380	471,003	22,377	4 5%
YELLOWSTONE	75,949	73,023	2,926	3.9%
CASCADE	38,238	36,304	1,934	5.1%
MISSOULA	57,888	56,204	1,684	2.9%
BEAVERHEAD	5,314	5,123	191	3.6%
BIG HORN	6,208	5,238	970	15 6%
BLAINE	2,820	2,651	169	6.0%
BROADWATER	2,156	2,063	93	4.3%
CARBON	4,934	4,711	223	4 5%
CARTER	1,054	1,012	42	4.0%
CHOUTEAU	2,880	2,804	76	2.6%
CUSTER	6,500	6,275	225	3.5%
DANIELS	1,285	1,246	39	3.0%
DAWSON	5,399	5,235	164	3.0%
DEER LODGE	4,035	3,699	336	8.3%
FALLON	1,500	1,449	51	3.4%
FERGUS	6,649	6,274	375	5.6%
FLATHEAD	40,744	38,884	1,860	4.6%
GALLATIN	45,643	44,655	988	2.2%
GARFIELD	1,089	1,047	42	3.9%
GLACIER	5,713	4,926	787	13.8%
GOLDEN VALLEY	520	498	22	4 2%
GRANITE	1,200	1,114	86	7 2%
HILL	10,009	9,458	551	5 5%
JEFFERSON	5,227	4,973	254	4.9%
JUDITH BASIN	1,204	1,170	34	2.8%
LAKE	12,730	12,036	694	5 5%
LEWIS & CLARK	28,823	27,680	1,143	4 0%
LIBERTY	1,217	1,161	56	4 6%
LINCOLN	6,831	6,233	598	8 8%
MCCONE	1,229	1,200	29	2.4%
MADISON	4,273	4,168	105	2 5%
MEAGHER	1,133	1,064	69	6.1%
MINERAL	1,779	1,669	110	6 2%
MUSSELSHELL	1,701	1,588	113	6 6%
PARK	11,642	11,260	382	3 3%
PETROLEUM	398	386	12	3.0%
PHILLIPS	2,253	2,148	105	4 7%
PONDERA	3,454	3,263	191	5.5%
POWDER RIVER	1,208	1,174	34	2 8%
POWELL	2,516	2,411	105	4 2%
PRAIRIE	652	637	15	2.3%
RAVALLI	18,130	17,407	723	4 0%
RICHLAND	5,654	5,245	409	7 2%
ROOSEVELT	4,366	3,935	431	9 9%
ROSEBUD	4,984	4,533	451	9.0%
SANDERS	4,346	4,113	233	5.4%
SHERIDAN	2,144	2,061	83	3 9%
SILVER BOW	17,046	15,691	1,355	7.9%
STILLWATER	5,273	5,025	248	4 7%
SWEET GRASS	2,012	1,958	54	2 7%
TETON	3,531	3,389	142	4 0%
TOOLE	3,100	2,992	108	3.5%
TREASURE	513	488	25	4 9%
VALLEY	4,422	4,263	159	3 6%
WHEATLAND	1,275	1,228	47	3.7%
WIBAUX	588	563	25	4 3%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	34,050	32,653	1,397	4 1%

SOURCE: LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (LAUS) DATA SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION.

TABLE II
MONTANA CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY STATISTICS
(IN THOUSANDS)

2000 ANNUAL DATA (Preliminary)	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	471.9	474.1	477.7	480.6	482.4	488.1	493.4	489.8	481.1				
EMPLOYED PERSONS	443.5	445.6	450.6	457.4	460.8	466.0	471.0	469.4	461.5				
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE 2/	41.9	36.8	38.8	43.1	43.2	42.6	41.3	42.3	46.7				
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	28.3	28.5	27.1	23.2	21.6	22.1	22.4	20.4	19.6				
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	6.0%	6.0%	5.7%	4.8%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.2%	4.1%				
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	4.9%	4.8%	4.8%	4.9%	4.9%	4.8%	5.1%	5.1%	4.9%				
U.S. UNADJUSTED	4.5%	4.4%	4.3%	3.7%	3.9%	3.9%	4.2%	4.1%	3.8%				
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	4.0%	4.1%	4.1%	3.9%	4.1%	4.0%	4.0%	4.1%	3.9%				

1999 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	464.9	468.3	470.0	473.5	473.8	478.7	487.3	481.8	471.6	473.3	472.8	472.1	474.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	434.0	436.6	440.2	448.7	451.0	455.0	465.0	461.4	451.6	452.0	449.8	447.0	449.4
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE 2/	40.3	41.5	39.6	41.9	42.7	44.0	43.6	43.1	42.6	48.7	50.0	41.4	43.3
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	30.9	31.7	29.8	24.8	22.8	23.7	22.3	20.4	20.0	21.3	23.0	25.1	24.6
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	6.6%	6.8%	6.3%	5.2%	4.8%	4.9%	4.6%	4.2%	4.2%	4.5%	4.9%	5.3%	5.2%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	5.5%	5.5%	5.4%	5.3%	5.3%	5.2%	5.1%	5.2%	5.1%	5.0%	4.9%	4.8%	5.2%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	4.8%	4.7%	4.4%	4.1%	4.0%	4.5%	4.5%	4.2%	4.1%	3.8%	3.8%	3.7%	4.2%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	4.3%	4.4%	4.2%	4.3%	4.2%	4.3%	4.3%	4.2%	4.2%	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%	4.2%

1998 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	454.7	458.4	460.2	464.4	465.9	471.7	479.6	475.4	466.5	467.1	467.5	465.9	466.5
EMPLOYED PERSONS	423.8	427.2	429.8	438.7	441.9	446.3	455.8	453.9	444.6	443.0	440.6	437.4	440.3
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE 2/	26.8	27.4	27.9	31.8	39.3	40.1	38.2	40.8	39.9	39.4	45.1	38.9	36.3
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	30.9	31.2	30.4	25.7	24.0	25.4	23.8	21.5	21.9	24.1	26.9	28.5	26.2
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	6.8%	6.8%	6.6%	5.5%	5.1%	5.4%	5.0%	4.5%	4.7%	5.2%	5.8%	6.1%	5.6%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.5%	5.5%	5.6%	5.7%	5.8%	5.6%	5.6%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	5.2%	5.0%	5.0%	4.1%	4.2%	4.7%	4.7%	4.5%	4.4%	4.2%	4.1%	4.0%	4.5%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	4.7%	4.6%	4.7%	4.3%	4.4%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.4%	4.4%	4.5%

1997 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	443.4	446.3	448.6	452.7	454.2	459.4	467.4	464.3	454.2	455.2	454.8	454.9	454.6
EMPLOYED PERSONS	415.5	418.0	420.9	428.3	432.5	435.9	444.6	443.7	433.9	432.9	429.7	427.2	430.3
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE 2/	24.7	22.9	27.0	28.1	32.4	36.0	38.2	40.1	41.6	37.4	33.9	26.3	32.4
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	27.9	28.3	27.7	24.4	21.7	23.5	22.8	20.6	20.3	22.3	25.1	27.7	24.3
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	6.3%	6.3%	6.2%	5.4%	4.8%	5.1%	4.9%	4.4%	4.5%	4.9%	5.5%	6.1%	5.4%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	5.1%	5.1%	5.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.4%	5.5%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.5%	5.6%	5.4%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	5.9%	5.7%	5.5%	4.8%	4.7%	5.2%	5.0%	4.8%	4.7%	4.4%	4.3%	4.4%	4.9%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	5.3%	5.3%	5.2%	5.0%	4.9%	5.0%	4.8%	4.8%	4.9%	4.7%	4.6%	4.7%	4.9%

1/ESTIMATES BASED ON NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE, CENSUS AND OTHER RELATIONSHIPS: INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY AND DOMESTIC WORKERS. CURRENT MONTH PRELIMINARY. REVISED TO 2000 BENCHMARKS
2/NONADDITIVE: INCLUDED IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
3/COMPUTED FROM WHOLE (UNROUNDED) NUMBERS RESIDENCE SERIES BEGAN IN JANUARY 1970
SOURCE LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (LAUS) DATA SEE TECHNICAL NOTES S-1 AND S-2 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION

TABLE III
MONTANA
STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

99 BM

2000

(Page 1)

(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 2000	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	376.0	378.1	383.0	387.1	394.7	396.4	393.7	396.9	400.7				
TOTAL PRIVATE	297.0	297.6	299.9	304.3	310.1	318.7	320.8	322.1	318.8				
GOODS PRODUCING	45.8	45.8	46.4	48.9	50.4	52.4	52.6	53.2	52.7				
SERVICE PRODUCING	330.2	332.3	336.6	338.2	344.3	344.0	341.1	343.7	348.0				
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	251.2	251.8	253.5	255.4	259.7	266.3	268.2	268.9	266.1				
MINING	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.0	4.9				
METAL MINING	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.8				
GOLD & SILVER ORES	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4				
COAL MINING	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9				
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3				
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9				
CONSTRUCTION	16.7	16.7	17.5	19.9	21.0	22.5	22.8	23.1	22.9				
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.8	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4				
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT	2.4	2.5	2.8	4.0	4.4	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.1				
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	8.8	8.9	9.3	10.4	10.8	11.4	11.4	11.6	11.4				
MANUFACTURING	24.3	24.3	24.1	24.0	24.3	24.8	25.0	25.1	24.9				
DURABLE GOODS	15.2	15.3	15.2	15.1	15.3	15.7	15.9	15.9	15.7				
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	7.2	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.8				
*LOGGING	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2				
SAWMILLS & PLANING	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0				
*STONE, CLAY & GLASS	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2				
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1				
NONDURABLE GOODS	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.2				
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7				
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2				
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	22.3	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.6	22.7	22.6	22.7	22.6				
TRANSPORTATION	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.5	14.5	14.4	14.5	14.6				
RAILROAD	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1				
LOCAL & INTERURBAN	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.7				
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8				
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILS	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.0				
COMMUNICATIONS	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3				
TELEPHONE COMM	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4				
ELECTRIC, GAS, SANITARY	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7				
COMBINATION UTILITY	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4				
TRADE	99.0	98.4	99.1	100.6	102.9	105.5	105.9	106.9	105.7				
WHOLESALE TRADE	18.7	18.6	18.6	18.9	19.0	19.0	18.8	18.8	18.7				
WHOLESALE - DURABLES	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.1				
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.6				
RETAIL TRADE	80.3	79.8	80.5	81.7	83.9	86.5	87.1	88.1	87.0				
BLDNG MATERIALS, GRDN SUPL	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9				
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	8.9	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0				
DEPARTMENT STORES	7.5	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.8				
FOOD STORES	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.8	11.9	11.9	11.7				
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS	11.9	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.3	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.6				
NEW, USED CAR DEALER	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7				

SOURCE: CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (CES) DATA. SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION.
ALSO REFERENCE CES-790 PROGRAM DEFINITION ON "GLOSSARY OF TERMS" PAGE.

*ITEMS MARKED WITH AN * ARE PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS STATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS

TABLE III
MONTANA
STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

99 BM

2000

(Page 2)

(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 2000	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
GAS STATIONS	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.5				
APPAREL & ACCESSORY	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3				
FURN. HOMEFURN. EQUIP	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6				
EATING & DRINKING	29.5	29.5	30.2	30.6	31.8	33.3	33.7	34.3	33.8				
MISC. RETAIL	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1				
FINANCE, INS. REAL EST.	17.5	17.6	17.6	17.7	17.9	18.1	18.2	18.2	18.1				
FINANCE	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.4				
DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.7				
COMMERCIAL BANKS	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8				
INSURANCE	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9				
INSURANCE CARRIERS	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6				
INSURANCE AGENTS	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4				
REAL ESTATE	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8				
SERVICES	112.4	113.4	114.4	114.7	116.3	120.0	121.5	121.1	119.7				
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.1	9.3	11.2	12.5	12.4	11.1				
PERSONAL SERVICES	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7				
BUSINESS SERVICES	15.1	15.2	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.8	16.8	16.8	17.2				
AUTO & MISC. REPAIR	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.9				
AMUSEMENT, INCL MOVIES	7.6	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.5	9.5	9.9	9.9	9.1				
HEALTH SERVICES	35.2	35.2	35.3	35.2	35.3	35.6	35.5	35.5	35.4				
NURSING & PRSNL CARE	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0				
HOSPITALS	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.2	18.3	18.4	18.5	18.4	18.2				
LEGAL SERVICES	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5				
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.4				
SOCIAL SERVICES	11.8	11.8	11.9	12.0	12.1	11.8	11.8	12.0	12.3				
RESIDENTIAL CARE	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8				
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATION	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.4				
ENGINEERING & MNGMENT	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.1	8.0				
ENGINEER, ARCHITECTS	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4				
* ACCOUNTING, AUDITING	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8				
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	79.0	80.5	83.1	82.8	84.6	77.7	72.9	74.8	81.9				
TOTAL FEDERAL GOVT	12.0	12.0	13.6	13.1	15.1	13.9	14.4	14.2	13.9				
TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT	24.1	24.5	25.1	25.1	24.3	21.3	21.3	23.1	26.3				
STATE EDUCATION	12.9	13.2	13.6	13.6	12.7	9.7	9.6	9.8	13.0				
*OTHER STATE GOVT	11.2	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.8	13.3	13.3				
TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT	42.9	44.0	44.4	44.6	45.2	42.5	37.2	37.5	41.7				
LOCAL EDUCATION	28.3	29.4	29.6	29.4	29.3	25.2	20.7	20.5	25.5				
*OTHER LOCAL GOVT	14.6	14.7	14.8	15.2	15.8	17.3	16.6	17.0	16.1				

*SEE FOOTNOTE ON PAGE 1 OF THIS TABLE.

TABLE IV
M O N T A N A
STATEWIDE FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

2000

99 BM

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 2000													
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	190.7	192.2	194 8	194 9	198.4	198.5	194 7	195.7	199 9				
TOTAL PRIVATE	147.1	147.3	147.8	148.8	151.7	156 0	156.3	156.5	156 2				
MINING	0.6	0.6	0.6	0 6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6				
CONSTRUCTION	1.8	2 0	2.0	2 2	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6				
MANUFACTURING	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.7	5 8	5.8	5.7	5.8				
DURABLE GOODS	3.0	3 1	3.0	3.0	3 0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0				
NONDURABLE GOODS	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2 6	2.8				
TCU 1/	6.5	6.5	6 4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.5				
TRANSPORTATION	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3 7	3 8	3.9				
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES	2.7	2 7	2 6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6				
TRADE	47 1	46.5	46.8	47.3	49.2	50.9	51.2	51.3	50.9				
WHOLESALE TRADE	4 4	4 5	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 4	4.4	4.4				
RETAIL TRADE	42.7	42.0	42 2	42 7	44 6	46.3	46.8	46.9	46 5				
EATING & DRINKING	16.8	16.7	17.2	17.2	18.2	19.3	19 6	19.8	19.6				
FIRE 2/	12 6	12.7	12 8	12 8	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.3	13 2				
FINANCE	7 0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7 2	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3				
SERVICES	72.9	73.3	73 6	73.9	74 4	76 4	76.4	76 5	76 6				
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.4	5 6	6 8	7.5	7.3	6 8				
HEALTH SERVICES	29.7	29.8	29 8	29.6	29.7	29.9	29.3	29.9	29.8				
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	43.6	44 9	47.0	46.1	46.7	42.5	38.4	39.2	43.7				
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4 7	4 7	6.1	5 1	5 8	5 4	5.7	5.5	5.5				
STATE GOVERNMENT	13 2	13.8	14 1	14.1	13.9	12 0	11.7	13.3	13.9				
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	25.7	26 4	26.8	26.9	27.0	25.1	21.0	20.4	24 3				

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATIONS/UTILITIES
2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IS PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS A STATE ECONOMIC INDICATOR.

SOURCE: CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (CES) DATA SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-5 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION. ALSO REFERENCE CES-790 PROGRAM DEFINITION ON "GLOSSARY OF TERMS" PAGE.

TABLE V
MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS
For Private Nonagricultural Production Workers

	Production Workers (In Thousands)				Average Weekly Earnings			
	July 2000	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000	Sept. 1999	July 2000	Aug 2000	Sept. 2000	Sept. 1999
*TOTAL PRIVATE	272.4	273.6	270.4	262.3	$385.95	$390.43	$387.18	$384.23
MINING	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.2	$778.85	$773.12	$810.38	$755.19
*CONSTRUCTION	18.4	18.9	18.7	17.5	$646.62	$666.96	$677.16	$641.65
MANUFACTURING	18.1	18.3	18.3	18.4	$545.30	$551.90	$529.24	$547.97
Durable Goods	12.8	12.9	12.7	12.7	$535.68	$529.07	$510.13	$528.46
Nondurable	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	$566.78	$609.53	$568.94	$594.91
*TCU 1/	19.6	19.7	19.9	19.8	$596.51	$596.31	$594.43	$587.45
*Transportation	12.7	12.9	13.2	12.8	$533.69	$531.30	$533.52	$518.08
*Comm. & Util.	6.9	6.8	6.7	7.0	$709.51	$718.80	$715.57	$712.02
*TRADE	93.7	94.5	93.6	90.2	$296.10	$300.83	$290.88	$292.93
*Wholesale Trade	15.9	15.9	15.8	15.5	$523.85	$535.94	$516.74	$534.77
*Retail Trade	77.8	78.6	77.8	74.7	$249.53	$253.76	$245.05	$242.31
*FIRE 2/	14.3	14.2	14.1	13.9	$409.22	$393.02	$392.18	$397.48
*SERVICES	104.4	104.1	101.9	98.3	$335.55	$338.01	$337.72	$331.50

	Average Weekly Hours				Average Hourly Earnings			
	July 2000	Aug 2000	Sept. 2000	Sept. 1999	July 2000	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000	Sept. 1999
*TOTAL PRIVATE	33.1	33.2	32.4	32.7	$11.66	$11.76	$11.95	$11.75
MINING	42.7	41.7	42.9	41.7	$18.24	$18.54	$18.89	$18.11
*CONSTRUCTION	39.0	39.7	39.6	38.7	$16.58	$16.80	$17.10	$16.58
MANUFACTURING	38.0	38.3	36.6	38.4	$14.35	$14.41	$14.46	$14.27
Durable Goods	38.4	38.2	36.7	38.8	$13.95	$13.85	$13.90	$13.62
Nondurable	36.9	38.7	36.1	37.7	$15.36	$15.75	$15.76	$15.78
*TCU 1/	39.9	39.0	38.7	39.4	$14.95	$15.29	$15.36	$14.91
*Transportation	39.3	38.5	38.3	39.1	$13.58	$13.80	$13.93	$13.25
*Comm. & Util.	40.8	40.0	39.6	39.8	$17.39	$17.97	$18.07	$17.89
*TRADE	31.3	31.6	30.3	30.9	$9.46	$9.52	$9.60	$9.48
*Wholesale Trade	37.1	37.4	36.7	38.5	$14 12	$14.33	$14.08	$13.89
*Retail Trade	30.1	30.5	29.0	29.3	$8.29	$8.32	$8.45	$8.27
*FIRE 2/	36.9	35.6	35.3	35.3	$11.09	$11.04	$11.11	$11.26
*SERVICES	30.7	30.7	30.1	30.0	$10.93	$11.01	$11.22	$11.05

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATIONS/UTILITIES
2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

*ITEMS MARKED WITH AN *ARE PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY AS STATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS.

PRODUCTION WORKERS ARE NONSUPERVISORY AND NONGOVERNMENT PAYROLL PERSONNEL

SOURCE: CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (CES) DATA. SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION
ALSO REFERENCE CES-790 PROGRAM DEFINITION ON "GLOSSARY OF TERMS" PAGE.

TABLE VI
THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

ALL ITEMS
(1982-1984 = 100)

	2000		1999		1998	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	168.7	165.5	164.3	161.0	161.6	158.4
February	169.7	166.4	164.5	161.1	161.9	158.5
March	171.1	167.8	165.0	161.4	162.2	158.7
April	171.2	167.9	166.2	162.7	162.5	159.1
May	171.3	168.1	166.2	162.8	162.8	159.5
June	172.3	169.1	166.2	162.8	163.0	159.7
July	172.6	169.3	166.7	163.3	163.2	159.8
August	172.8	169.3	167.1	163.8	163.4	160.0
September	173.7	170.4	167.9	164.7	163.6	160.2
October			168.2	165.0	164.0	160.6
November			168.3	165.1	164.0	160.7
December			168.3	165.1	163.9	160.7
Dec-to-Dec %			2.7%	2.7%	1.6%	1.6%
ANNUAL AVERAGE:			166.6	163.2	163.0	159.7
Ann Avg %			2.2%	2.2%	1.6%	1.3%

			% Change From		Ann Average %	
Expenditure Category CPI-U Index	Relative Importance	Sept. 2000	Aug. 2000	Sept. 1999	1999	1998
ALL ITEMS	100%	173.7	0.5%	3.5%	2.2%	1.6%
Food & Beverages	16%	169.4	0.1%	2.6%	2.2%	2.2%
Housing	40%	171.4	0.3%	3.8%	2.2%	2.3%
Apparel	5%	130.4	4.1%	-1.1%	-1.3%	0.1%
Transportation	17%	154.7	1.0%	5.6%	2.0%	-1.9%
Medical Care	6%	263.1	0.2%	4.3%	3.5%	3.2%
Recreation	6%	103.8	-0.1%	2.1%	0.9%	1.5%
Education and Communication	5%	102.9	0.1%	1.0%	0.9%	1.9%
Other Goods & Services	5%	274.7	1.1%	4.6%	8.7%	5.7%

Purchasing Power Of Consumer Dollar:	Sept. 2000	Aug. 2000	Sept. 1999	Ann Average 1999	Ann Average 1998
(1982-84 = $1.00)	$0.58	$0.58	$0.60	$0.60	$0.61

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) IS A MEASURE OF THE AVERAGE CHANGE IN THE PRICES PAID BY URBAN CONSUMERS FOR A FIXED MARKET BASKET OF GOODS AND SERVICES. THE CPI IS CALCULATED MONTHLY FOR TWO POPULATION GROUPS, ONE CONSISTING ONLY OF THE URBAN HOUSEHOLDS WHOSE PRIMARY SOURCE OF INCOME IS DERIVED FROM THE EMPLOYMENT OF WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (CPI-W). AS NEW USES WERE DEVELOPED FOR THE CPI IN RECENT YEARS, THE NEED FOR A BROADER AND MORE REPRESENTATIVE INDEX BECAME APPARENT. THE ALL-URBAN CONSUMER INDEX (CPI-U), INTRODUCED IN 1978, IS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE 1982-84 BUYING HABITS OF ABOUT 80% OF THE NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION, COMPARED WITH 32% REPRESENTED IN CPI-W.

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-6 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION.

Note: **The Bureau of Labor Statistics has begun using a new formula for calculating the basic components of the CPI-U and the CPI-W effective with the data starting January 1999.**

UI

TABLE VII
NEW AND CHANGED OWNERSHIP BUSINESSES IN MONTANA

Due to a change in computer software, we're not able to publish current information. As soon as we're able to get new and changed ownership businesses, we'll begin publishing the information.

UI

TABLE VIII
Unemployment Insurance

Initial Claims

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
January	5,363	5,112	6,362	6,594	6,057	6,591	6,588	7,495	7,546	6,749	5,915	5,977
February	2,896	3,584	3,926	3,265	3,170	3,666	3,370	3,938	3,270	3,214	3,108	3,088
March	2,648	2,703	2,723	2,881	2,784	2,948	3,002	2,869	2,724	3,220	2,793	2,352
April	2,609	2,484	2,999	2,949	2,829	3,081	2,948	2,826	3,360	2,916	2,941	2,354
May	1,683	1,856	2,015	2,129	2,033	2,265	2,330	2,351	2,075	1,913	1,982	1,944
June	1,837	1,970	1,829	2,484	2,120	2,470	2,689	2,222	2,280	2,449	2,252	1,993
July	1,905	2,013	2,125	2,423	2,246	2,317	2,281	2,254	2,337	2,143	2,029	2,594
August	1,598	1,760	1,429	1,650	1,466	1,662	1,842	1,631	1,680	1,596	1,535	2,101
September	1,427	1,564	1,599	1,758	1,744	1,626	1,579	1,825	1,700	1,740	1,544	2,307
October	2,211	2,789	2,891	2,822	2,860	2,943	3,245	3,392	3,142	3,580	2,689	
November	2,935	3,414	3,736	3,215	4,454	4,100	4,835	4,604	3,802	3,997	3,378	
December	3,528	4,224	4,866	4,408	4,365	4,226	5,036	4,883	4,851	4,952	4,065	

Continued Claims

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
January	45,875	45,535	56,107	47,135	48,165	52,265	56,167	60,632	57,513	47,781	54,354	52,211
February	43,966	42,184	49,937	48,102	49,313	56,866	56,942	59,295	56,567	48,151	48,595	46,555
March	42,196	42,478	51,930	53,621	59,540	63,207	53,936	58,121	62,496	57,371	NA*	41,532
April	33,156	33,766	50,960	36,493	38,521	42,379	41,202	50,358	44,463	36,484	34,300	34,927
May	30,115	30,973	32,978	28,913	30,593	36,461	40,259	34,556	31,603	31,079	30,514	25,446
June	21,262	22,781	24,219	31,106	31,912	33,520	29,430	31,675	31,786	26,824	26,803	20,656
July	19,633	24,031	26,446	27,169	25,848	26,980	28,631	30,194	25,500	22,862	22,030	24,331
August	22,048	21,394	20,333	24,322	27,711	29,753	29,528	23,881	23,702	24,425	24,426	20,976
September	16,002	17,486	16,931	22,937	20,279	20,614	20,188	22,763	18,950	17,119	16,430	18,885
October	18,463	21,641	20,852	20,689	20,592	20,779	24,457	22,312	18,075	18,228	19,136	
November	21,990	24,693	26,323	26,202	34,318	35,450	33,400	30,126	27,425	33,293	25,507	
December	28,133	33,386	40,918	42,284	43,370	39,504	41,797	54,332	38,941	37,779	32,538	

NA*=Not Available

Number of Benefit Payments

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
January	38,828	37,862	47,310	39,185	40,230	43,892	46,397	52,263	48,844	39,631	39,634	44,157
February	39,031	36,613	44,674	42,089	43,553	49,892	49,999	51,972	50,302	42,527	43,041	42,300
March	38,373	37,489	46,559	47,822	53,997	57,122	48,077	49,774	56,524	51,337	NA*	38,609
April	29,382	29,075	45,984	32,480	34,478	37,714	35,887	48,287	40,629	32,406	30,784	28,305
May	26,548	26,895	29,029	25,454	27,140	32,025	34,586	30,813	28,922	24,663	24,671	25,989
June	18,204	19,756	20,937	26,555	27,468	28,577	24,872	25,465	26,924	25,672	25,663	18,179
July	16,592	19,788	22,415	23,128	22,361	23,045	23,850	27,262	21,658	19,275	19,620	20,744
August	18,780	18,057	17,557	20,850	24,147	25,893	25,419	20,988	18,438	20,771	21,829	18,996
September	13,467	14,656	14,222	18,975	17,190	17,481	17,240	19,201	17,717	14,609	14,424	16,323
October	14,834	17,429	16,881	16,966	16,836	17,187	19,978	18,299	14,643	14,873	14,069	
November	17,978	20,340	21,663	21,763	28,347	28,653	27,645	24,558	19,197	27,167	24,669	
December	23,313	28,108	34,024	35,965	37,284	33,389	33,952	46,187	35,547	32,486	28,262	

NA*=Not Available

Source This table was prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau Unemployment Insurance claims and payments data was derived from the ETA 5-159 (Employment and Training Administration Claims and Payment Activities) report Trust Fund Growth data was derived from the ETA 2-112 (Employment and Training Administration Unemployment Insurance Financial Transaction Summary) report

UI

TABLE VIII
Unemployment Insurance

Amount of Benefits Paid per Month (Millions)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
January	4.8	4.8	6.3	5.1	5.5	6.2	6.7	7.7	7.4	6.1	6.5	7.6
February	4.9	4.7	5.9	5.5	5.9	7.0	7.2	7.8	7.6	6.6	7.0	7.2
March	4.7	4.8	6.3	6.2	7.3	8.0	6.9	7.4	8.5	8.0	8.2	6.6
April	3.6	3.7	6.3	4.1	4.6	5.2	5.0	7.1	6.0	4.9	4.8	4.7
May	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.1	3.6	4.3	4.8	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.9	4.3
June	2.1	2.4	2.6	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.0
July	1.9	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.9	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.4
August	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.6	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.0	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.2
September	1.5	1.7	1.7	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.8
October	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.2	
November	2.1	2.5	2.8	2.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.5	2.7	4.2	3.9	
December	2.8	3.5	4.3	4.6	5.2	4.7	4.8	6.9	5.2	5.1	4.6	

Average Weekly Benefit Amount

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
January	$135.60	$137.36	$144.61	$143.35	$150.32	$157.40	$161.70	$165.34	$169.06	$173.07	$181.66	$188.67
February	$136.39	$138.80	$144.61	$143.64	$150.76	$157.60	$161.62	$167.68	$169.21	$173.32	$182.60	$190.62
March	$135.59	$141.99	$148.50	$144.22	$151.06	$158.30	$162.26	$168.83	$170.32	$175.65	$184.86	$191.76
April	$135.53	$140.25	$150.56	$142.65	$150.78	$157.89	$161.03	$168.52	$169.25	$175.18	$183.17	$189.65
May	$131.52	$138.23	$145.53	$140.47	$152.14	$156.62	$160.77	$167.99	$167.03	$175.23	$183.09	$187.20
June	$125.83	$136.35	$138.73	$140.70	$149.16	$152.93	$156.45	$165.59	$162.54	$171.76	$179.92	$181.90
July	$122.58	$129.09	$133.40	$139.75	$148.22	$147.86	$154.16	$159.32	$156.69	$166.11	$175.44	$179.10
August	$121.17	$128.13	$130.74	$138.43	$147.11	$147.91	$152.90	$155.77	$155.29	$163.14	$173.13	$184.10
September	$123.63	$131.76	$135.29	$143.88	$150.95	$155.17	$160.39	$164.18	$163.31	$173.91	$180.27	$192.87
October	$126.78	$133.78	$137.15	$142.26	$150.75	$155.15	$158.23	$163.11	$162.69	$175.90	$180.77	
November	$129.17	$135.60	$140.26	$139.23	$151.20	$153.16	$157.65	$160.63	$159.26	$173.32	$177.61	
December	$133.71	$139.43	$140.42	$143.65	$156.02	$157.61	$160.01	$166.27	$166.55	$176.18	$176.18	

Trust Fund Growth Over Last Year (%)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
January	38.4	25.2	14.0	-1.6	6.3	10.2	5.2	7.4	7.1	7.7	10.0	7.5
February	34.7	29.1	10.0	-1.7	9.8	7.3	7.7	9.2	3.2	9.5	9.4	10.1
March	45.9	27.2	8.8	-1.2	8.5	7.5	9.3	9.4	9.7	10.5	12.1	10.1
April	36.8	28.6	2.5	3.9	11.1	2.6	10.4	7.8	4.8	10.1	10.0	8.7
May	35.2	22.4	-1.3	5.6	11.1	4.5	10.9	4.1	5.3	12.2	9.0	10.3
June	36.1	21.4	3.8	5.2	5.5	6.8	10.6	6.0	3.5	11.9	9.6	13.4
July	30.9	20.8	0.1	7.9	6.8	4.1	11.3	3.0	2.6	14.0	4.6	9.8
August	27.8	19.7	-0.7	7.3	6.6	6.0	10.2	4.6	4.7	11.2	9.4	8.4
September	29.1	19.5	-0.6	6.3	7.0	5.8	10.5	6.1	3.2	11.5	9.6	10.4
October	26.3	18.5	-2.0	6.4	6.9	7.0	10.4	6.1	4.4	10.9	8.5	
November	24.7	16.5	-4.2	9.4	7.6	6.7	7.9	6.1	5.9	9.7	10.0	
December	25.9	16.3	-3.1	7.6	7.4	7.2	8.1	4.2	7.6	10.1	10.5	

Source This table was prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau. Unemployment Insurance claims and payments data was derived from the ETA 5-159 (Employment and Training Administration Claims and Payment Activities) report Trust Fund Growth data was derived from the ETA 2-112 (Employment and Training Administration Unemployment Insurance Financial Transaction Summary) report

Glossary of terms

1.Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2.Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working, had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3.Unemployed - those persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4.Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5.Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6.Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7.Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-11 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.

8.MSA - Metropolitan Statistical Area - as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The MSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.

9.LFA - Labor Force Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

10.LWIA - The enactment of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998 is the first wholesale reform of the nation's job training system in more than 15 years. Montana's State Workforce Investment Board was created by the Governor in response to this Act and its first task was to certify the local workforce investment areas (LWIA), which are guided by local workforce investment boards (these local boards replaced JTPA's Private Industry Councils). The 2 LWIAs for Montana are known as Rural Concentrated Employment Program, or CEP (Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Madison, Meagher, Powell, and Silver Bow counties), and Balance of State (the other 46 counties).

11.BENCHMARKING - It is a continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revisions. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample trends. The benchmark is established less frequently (usually once a year) based on sample or secondary data. In the case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is primarily used to measure the month - to - month changes in the level.

12.CES-790 Program - current employment statistics survey produces monthly estimates of a wide variety of employment and earnings information for the nation and each state. Because this information comes from a survey of employers, persons who work for 2 different companies would be counted twice. Thus, nonagricultural employment is actually a count of the number of jobs filled, rather than the number of persons employed.

Sources of data

S-1.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). LAUS data (Local Area Unemployment Statistics program) is adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark and is the official BLS approved series that is used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. This series represents employment and unemployment by place of residence, and is not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series (CES data). LAUS data is calculated for the week that includes the 12th of the month. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestic workers and the self-employed.

S-2.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau. The unadjusted unemployment rate is prepared by the LAUS program in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The seasonally adjusted rate is an unofficial series, and is provided only for use as a state economic indicator.

S-3.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau from LAUS data. Data for Service Delivery Areas and Labor Force Areas is calculated from the official data series by summing up employment and unemployment for the appropriate counties involved, and calculating an unemployment rate from the summed data for each area.

S-4.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data from the CES (Current Employment Statistics) program represents nonagricultural wage and salary employment by place of work, and covers full-time and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The data excludes the self-employed, volunteers, unpaid family workers and domestic workers. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays (and being paid for that period by their employer) are considered employed. Payroll and worker hour data is collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries, nonsupervisory workers in private service-producing industries, and construction workers in construction industries. The earnings figures are "gross" figures—that is, they reflect changes in wage rates, shift differentials and premium pay for overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received, which is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

S-5.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau from a survey of Business Establishments as part of the BLS-790 Program. Information on women workers is computed as a ratio of all employees of the Current Employment Statistics, and is produced for informational purposes only.

S-6.) Tabulations produced by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, and reprinted by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only. This is a national data series because Montana data is not computed separately.

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Union affiliation of employed wage and salary workers in 1999
(Sorted by percent union membership)

	*Members of unions**	*Represented by unions***		*Members of unions**	*Represented by unions***
United States	***13.9%***	***15.3%***			
New York	25.3%	26.5%	Kentucky	11.6%	12.9%
Hawaii	23.2%	25.0%	Alabama	11.0%	12.3%
Michigan	21.5%	22.5%	New Hampshire	10.6%	12.2%
Washington	20.7%	23.6%	New Mexico	9.9%	11.8%
New Jersey	20.5%	22.4%	Kansas	9.7%	11.5%
Alaska	20.4%	23.6%	Vermont	9.7%	10.8%
Nevada	19.5%	20.9%	Colorado	9.4%	10.4%
Minnesota	19.3%	20.5%	North Dakota	9.3%	10.1%
Connecticut	18.2%	19.2%	Idaho	9.2%	11.3%
Wisconsin	18.1%	19.0%	Wyoming	9.1%	10.8%
Illinois	18.0%	19.1%	Nebraska	8.8%	12.2%
Ohio	17.9%	19.1%	Oklahoma	8.8%	10.0%
Rhode Island	17.7%	18.8%	Louisiana	8.1%	10.0%
Pennsylvania	17.4%	18.6%	Arkansas	7.5%	8.6%
California	16.6%	18.3%	Tennessee	7.5%	8.8%
Massachusetts	16.2%	17.1%	Georgia	7.3%	9.0%
Indiana	15.7%	16.8%	Arizona	6.7%	8.2%
Maine	15.4%	17.1%	Virginia	6.6%	8.0%
Montana	*15.3%*	*17.2%*	Florida	6.5%	8.7%
Oregon	15.2%	16.5%	Utah	6.4%	7.5%
West Virginia	15.2%	16.1%	Mississippi	6.2%	8.6%
Maryland	15.0%	17.9%	South Dakota	6.0%	7.8%
Missouri	14.4%	15.3%	Texas	6.0%	7.0%
Delaware	13.8%	15.5%	South Carolina	3.5%	3.8%
Iowa	13.8%	15.7%	North Carolina	3.2%	3.9%

Data refers to the sole or principal job of full- and part-time workers. All self-employed workers are excluded.

*Refers to membership in a labor union or an employee association similar to a union.

**Refers to members of a labor union or an employee association similar to a union–as well as workers who are not members, but whose jobs are covered by a union or employee association contract.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey

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